

The National Republican.

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 THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
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Amusements.
 "Monte Cristo."—Matinee and evening performance. COMIQUE.—Baylies and Kennedy's Bright Lights. WRIGHT'S DIME MUSEUM.—Open this evening.

Auction Sales.
 TO-DAY.
 By THOMAS DOWLING.—On Dec. 19, 20, and 21, catalogue sale of Oriental carpets, rug, &c.
 FUTURE DAYS.
 By JOHN SHEKMAN & Co.—On Thursday, 20th inst., trustee's sale of valuable improved property.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1883.

FATHER'S with a penchant for hardening their biceps muscles by lurching their eighteen-year-old daughters have notice to substitute a wood saw until Judge Snell's term of office expires.

The accounts of the death of Hicks Pasha show that he met his fate fighting bravely, and his courage so impressed El Mahdi that he has determined to erect a monument to the dead hero's memory.

There was some opposition to the "bonquin credits bill in the French chamber of deputies, but it finally passed. M. Ferry's speech was an earnest defense of the course of the government.

The English authorities seem to be in a state of alarm for fear that an attempt will be made to avenge O'Donnell's death. Just what will be done they cannot tell, but guards are increased at Newgate, and the houses of Gladstone and others are also guarded.

In the trial of the Emma Bond outrage case yesterday two prisoners testified to conversations overheard between Montgomery and Clement in jail, in which they determined to adhere to one story. The counsel for the defense objected to the reception of such evidence, but the court overruled the objection.

JOSEPH POOLE was hanged in Dublin yesterday. The list of Irishmen executed by England since the murder of Lord Cavendish is lengthening out in mournful periods, and the end is not yet. What a pity it seems that mutual forbearance and justice cannot step in to reconcile two such brave races, and do away with the fearful record of bloodshed and wrong that now separates them.

It was a beautiful and touching sight to witness the unanimous sentiment in favor of civil service reform that warmed the breasts of the democratic senators yesterday about the time the republican officers were being voted in. It must have been a sporadic attack, however, else we should have seen Senators Pendleton and Beck laboring with their brethren in the house a few days ago for the retention of Messrs. McPherson, Hooker, and the other officials of the house whose heads dropped in the basket.

The resignation by Henry Villard of the presidencies of the Oregon Transcontinental and Oregon Navigation companies on Monday has created a great excitement in stock broking and financial circles. His extraordinary career since the time he was a humble newspaper reporter makes Villard one of the most marked characters of the times. It may be observed on passing that Mr. Villard, like Gould and Vanderbilt, seems to understand the "gathering his own nest, no matter how the same he imagines it his associates may fare. The crash of railroads and the wreck of securities do not disturb him. He comes out without so much as a speck of dust on his coat.

MAJ. HAIN'S report on the progress of work in improving the Potomac flats during the month of November is of an encouraging nature. Up to date about 700,000 cubic yards of material have been excavated from the river and deposited on the flats. Of this amount 103,949 were excavated during the month of November. Already a navigable channel of twenty feet has been secured from deep water to Georgetown, and about seventy acres of the flats have been raised to an average height of three feet above high tide mark. So markedly successful has been the work of doing away with the death dealing flats that before long the people of Washington will hardly be able to locate the once pestilential locality.

A mass meeting of American citizens will be held at Ford's opera house to-night for the advertised purpose of denouncing the barbarous and inhuman murder of an American citizen by the British government without the form of trial. There will also be an expression of the indignation that is felt because of the contemptuous treatment by the British government of the request made by this government for a stay of proceedings in the O'Donnell case until inquiry could be made as to the fairness of the trial.

There is no man whose soul harbors a shadow of the sense of justice who does not revolt at the shocking and ruthless manner in which law and justice were stretched and torn in order to perpetrate this worse than crime. If O'Donnell had been fairly proved the foul murderer his executors would wish to have been even sufficient excuse for the indecent haste in which a powerful government hurried him into eternity. When the mighty heart of this great land was convulsed by the assassin shot which cut off its beloved chief magistrate, and when public horror and indignation reached their highest pitch, the magnanimity and fairness of our institutions were exemplified by the impartial trial accorded the

wretch Guiteau. It is therefore revolting to behold from this side of the Atlantic the barbarities of the dark ages repeated in this century of Christianity and enlightenment.

Republican Principles and Pledges.
 The republican party has no business to disregard its principles and pledges. It has some strength because of its fidelity to these principles, and for no other reason. No one can guess how much it would lose by depending upon an alliance deemed by the northern voters a betrayal of its convictions.—New York Tribune.

So spoke the Tribune in its recent editorial deprecating the Virginia coalition. We have heretofore shown that there has been no repudiation in Virginia. Let us now adopt the Tribune's words, and apply them to a broader field, and one in which the republican party ought to make itself clearly understood. "The republican party has no business to disregard its principles and pledges." So say we all of us. What are its principles? National allegiance as against state sovereignty; and equal rights and protection for all. What are its pledges? To enact the laws necessary to carry out these principles, and then to compel obedience to the law by all the power at the nation's command. What has been accomplished in this direction? Our national constitution has been three times amended to liberate, protect, and enfranchise the black race. Our lawmakers have legislated to enforce the amendments. Our judiciary declares the work of no avail. The Federalists of legislation have hunted for words to defeat the object of the laws which were being enacted, and judges have exceeded even their ingenuity in frittering and constraining away any substance they may have left. Four years of war, ten following years of business disturbance, half a million of lives, and billions of money, have resulted in the firm re-establishment of the absolutism of state sovereignty, and the entire subjugation of the nation in the late confederate states. The United States has no more power to-day in those states, except by suzerainty, than it had during the war. The states have not seceded from the union, but they have expelled the union out from their borders. They accept mail facilities and river and harbor appropriations, but they are as free from any operation of so much of the federal constitution and laws as are distasteful to them as ever Vermont or Massachusetts was of the constitution and laws of the southern confederacy. The nation says the negro is a citizen. The south replies: "Yes, but we will mean out his rights as such." The nation says that all state laws shall be equal in their application to all. The south says: "They shall read that way, but they shall not operate that way; and what are you going to do about it?" The nation says the negroes shall be counted in the basis of representation and shall vote. The south says: "We will say he is a voter and thereby secure his fifty-five representatives, but we will see that he does not vote. We will gull northern simpletons and aid northern hypocrites by loudly pretending to consent to negro suffrage, while murderers and ballot-box stuffers shall see that no harm comes of it to the democratic party."

The objects for which the war was fought have not been achieved. The nation is the foothill of its implacable enemies. It stands in constitutional imbecility and sees a million of its citizens made outlaws in the southern states. If the republican party had not been divided against itself on the plainest questions of law and justice it would have made freedom national when it had control of all branches of the government. But treason crept into its councils and foiled the efforts of its grand and noble leaders, and blasted the hopes of the great majority of its members. And now so dead to all that republicanism means are some who sail under its colors that they seem to be wholly indifferent to the situation above described, and the existence of which no man can truthfully deny. Of what avail is republican success if it means only money getting at the north and office everywhere, while every friend the nation has in ten states is hunted down by a public enemy in those states? Do the cold and callous hearted imagine that the honest and true anti-slavery element of this country can be dragged into the support of a party which forgets that it has a soul? Do a few self-satisfied men believe that the conscience of the six millions of republicans can be narcotized by man worship or amused by theories while men are shot down at the polls for daring to have opinions and voting to sustain them? If so, they will be brought to their senses by a rude shock either next June or next November. There is still a God in Israel, and there are millions who have not yet bowed down to that ally of bourbonism, the Baal of heartless indifference. As the Tribune says: "No one can guess how much it (the republican party) would lose by depending upon an alliance deemed by the northern voters a betrayal of its convictions." But the alliance that would be dangerous would not be one with the patriotic ex-confederates who battle against bourbon malignity, but rather it would be one with treacherous ex-republicans who have re-enforced bourbon malignity, and aided it to check the forward march of liberalism in the south. Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees.

Practical Education.
 Boston has several schools in which children are instructed in the mechanical and industrial arts, in connection with the ordinary school-room duties. The experiment thus far has proved highly successful, especially in the schools where girls are taught sewing, cutting, dressmaking, and kindred arts. At a recent anniversary Mr. Robert Swan, principal of the Winthrop school for girls, said that when the introduction of industrial education in his school was first proposed he was skeptical about its practicability, but experience had shown that the regular studies were not neglected, as the progress of the pupils was not hindered by this break in the accustomed routine. On the contrary, the sewing exercise afforded rest and recreation. He began the experiment with an ungraded class, composed of girls who were behind in the studies pursued by girls of the same age. They were taught to cut and make various garments, including their own dresses. When these girls gradu-

ated they readily obtained profitable employment as seamstresses, while other girls who had gone through the full course of study and had also graduated at the normal school were unable to find anything to do at which they could earn a living. Mr. Swan is so well satisfied with the result of teaching school girls to sew that he now thinks they ought to be taught to cook. Girls work in stores for a mere pittance when they could earn good wages as cooks; but, as a matter of fact, they know nothing about cooking and have no opportunity of learning the art.

There is an industrial "home," a charitable institution, in Boston in which women and girls are instructed in nearly all the useful domestic arts. It is divided into sixteen departments, in which sewing, cooking, washing and ironing, and other household employments are taught. The girls are given practical lessons in "netting the table," and even instructed in "table manners," so as to fit them for housekeeping and for taking places in the most aristocratic homes. This institution has acquired such a reputation for good laundry work that many ladies send their servants there to learn the art of washing and ironing, and pay for their instruction at the rate of 12 cents an hour.

The struggle for places where a living can be earned, otherwise than by manual labor, is becoming closer and sharper every year, and of the children now growing up only a few can expect to make their way through the world without taking hold of the rough elements with their own hands. Those who are thoroughly trained in the mechanical and industrial arts will have a far better chance of success than those who are but poorly trained for professions and clerkships, which are already overcrowded. In this view of the case industrial education is of as much importance in Washington as in Boston. The demand for skilled labor, whether in the workshop or in the household, is not likely to grow less.

McEnery and Ogden.
 An exceedingly bitter contest was waged between the warring factions of the Louisiana democracy for the control of the state convention which met at Baton Rouge yesterday. The administration of Gov. McEnery has given great disgust to the more recent and conservative men of his own party, and a determined effort was made to prevent his re-nomination. Gen. Francis N. Ogden was put forward as the candidate of the anti-McEnery faction, and an active canvass was made in all the parishes by the partisans of the rival candidates. In New Orleans, where the reform movement had the powerful support of the *Pietyeune*, the contest was waged with extraordinary acrimony. The harsh epithets which used to be applied indiscriminately to republican candidates for office in Louisiana were hurled at McEnery without stint, and his private character was assailed as mercilessly as his public and official record.

It is more than probable that McEnery richly deserved all the denunciation he received. He is a citizen of one of the "dark and bloody" parishes, in which assassination was regarded as a proper and legitimate means of breaking down republican ascendancy. In the campaign of 1878 he was charged with advocating, in one of his campaign speeches, the killing of leading republicans. Seven years have passed since the close of that campaign, in which assassination played so conspicuous a part. During all these years McEnery has been a prominent character in Louisiana politics, but his influence and his prestige have steadily waned. A few days ago a number of his former supporters united in a public address, in which he is denounced as a common drunkard and charged with conduct too disgraceful to be mentioned. From this address it would seem that the tastes and habits of the parish bulldozer have been carried into the executive chair.

While the election for delegates to the state convention were in progress in New Orleans, on Friday last, a collision occurred between the McEnery men and the Ogden men in the seventh ward, in which two of the latter were killed. The telegraphic accounts of the affair have been somewhat conflicting, but the fact is that the McEnery men put all the blame on the McEnery party, and in bold headlines announce that "the power of assassination" has been "transferred to the streets of New Orleans." One of the slain, Capt. Michael Fortier, seems to have been a man of considerable consequence and great personal popularity. His funeral on Sunday was made the occasion of a great demonstration by the anti-McEnery men. Gen. Ogden himself being one of the pallbearers. An immense crowd of citizens followed the procession of military and civic organizations to which Capt. Fortier belonged to the cemetery, and at the grave the venerable father of the deceased bade an impassioned farewell to his son and exclaimed, "You have been killed by the McEnery ring of assassins."

This incident and the manner in which it is dealt with by the New Orleans *Pietyeune* illustrates the feeling that has been stirred up in this contest. The state convention met yesterday and adjourned without a row. The row will occur to-day.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* challenges the democrats in congress to investigate the Indiana election of 1880. They won't do it. They will continue to howl corruption, and repeat their stale stories about the use of now two-dollar bills to reduce corruption, and repeat their stale stories about the use of now two-dollar bills to reduce corruption, but they are too sharp to start an investigation that would reveal the amount Barnum carried east in his grip-sack in the belief that there was no need of it in Indiana.

Are not the whisky dealers now appealing to the republican administration for special favors and privileges in regard to their taxation, with a good prospect of success?—New York World.

Not at all. The whisky dealers are applying for relief to the democratic house of representatives, with a serene confidence begotten by their knowledge of the fact that steady consumers will most speedily appreciate the advantage of cheapening the article that takes the chief place in their bill of personal expenses.

A Tablet to Washington.
 The secretary of war has directed Col. Thomas L. Casey to superintend the erection of the memorial tablet to mark the birth place of Gen. Washington.

THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.

"The senate and house of representatives are gradually drifting away from each other," said Congressman Willis. "Six years ago it was quite a common thing to see a dozen senators lounging about the house, talking with the members. We used to go over to the senate chamber often then. Now you can scarcely ever see a senator on this floor, and when he comes he looks as if he thought he ought to apologize for it, and the members very seldom go over there now. The fact is that the interests of the two houses are no longer the same. I was amused and interested to read in John Swinton's paper the other day a description of the United States senate. The writer assumed to be looking down upon the senators as they came forward to be sworn in. He told what corporation or monopoly backed this one and that one. Such a man was the bulwark of the Standard Oil company, another was the defender of the Pacific railroads, and he went on that way. It was a suggestive sketch, and indicated the reason for the alienation of the two houses. The monopolists have given the house up. There are too many members to take care of, and they are not needed. The monopolists have got all they want, and the only thing now is to prevent unfavorable legislation, and that they can do just as well through the senate. That block in the wheel is sufficient. The house can safely be left to do as it likes."

"The day of Alexander Stephens's funeral," said the Georgia statesman, "everybody in Georgia went to Atlanta, and the town was crowded full of people. Of course, the hotels were packed and jammed. There was a little Hungarian traveling salesman who had come in the morning and stopped at the old Kimball house. His rooms didn't suit him, and he kept badgering Ed. Calloway, the clerk, about them all day. Calloway would have thirty or forty people around him asking questions and demanding attention, when the little Hungarian would rush through, seize Calloway's arm and shout, 'Not about schangin' dose rooms.' Calloway would tell him to wait until the funeral was over and the crowd had gone away and he would suit him with almost any rooms in the house. The little drummer would go away, and come back again in ten minutes to go through the same performance. During the funeral ceremonies Calloway was standing with the immense throng at the grave, deeply interested. Bishop Beckwith stood there with the open prayer-book in his hand, repeating with his magnificent voice and in a tone that thrilled every soul, 'I am the resurrection and the life.' Calloway, like thousands of others, was moved by the solemnity of the occasion, by the voice and words of the bishop. The tears came to his eyes and began to run down his cheeks, when he felt somebody seize his arm. Thinking it was some sympathetic friend, as he tells it, he turned to put his arm around him, and faced the excited little Hungarian, who caught him by the coat with both hands and demanded: 'Not about schangin' dose rooms?'"

One of the oldest democratic representatives in the house says that while he was abroad last year he called upon Minister Lowell at his residence in London. Said he: "I found him at home, but before I had been in his company thirty seconds I felt that my visit was most inopportune. Mr. Lowell was arrayed in queer apparel, a cross between the attire worn by Oscar Wilde and the regulation court costume prescribed for the natives who attend upon the queen's 'drawing room' receptions. I undertook to tell Mr. Lowell that I was a democratic representative in the American congress, but he was too agitated to pay much attention to me. While I was trying of patriotic periods he was doing his utmost to hide his knee-breeches and black silk stockings under the table. I soared up and spoke of our progress and national importance. He made a strong effort to maintain the conversation, and keep his somewhat attenuated shins in the background, but it was no go. I tried to keep my eyes off of them, but when he dropped his aspirates with a sort of baked-beans accent, and said 'ither' and 'nither,' I had to wilt, and our interview closed coldly and formally. He's the best nickel-plated Englishman I ever met."

"You know I'm always right about these things," said the cheerful ex-governor of Maryland, "and always lucky. Now, in this organization of the senate, I played L. Q. Washington to lose all the time."

Patent Holdings.
 The commissioner of patents has made the following rulings concerning the rules of practice of the patent office: An applicant is entitled to fully describe, show, and claim his invention in his patent, but having done this, he has no right to thereafter file an application for subject matter shown and described in such patent. If he has a remedy it is by reissue. Nor has he right to reserve a portion of his invention, and after the grant of a patent claim, in a separate application such reserved portion. A clause in a patent giving notice that the patentee reserves the right to constitute features shown in certain portions of the drawing the subject of a second application, is sufficiently specific, but said second application should have been filed before the patent issued.

The Cabinet.
 The cabinet meeting yesterday was attended by all the members except Secretary Folger, who, while he is almost recovered from his recent illness, is still unable to attend to his public duties.

Why Shouldn't He?
 Chicago Herald.
 And why shouldn't Mr. Vanderbilt give a ball that will make the effete monarchs of Europe tremble in their boots? He is a monarch, and reigns by right of heredity and the influence of a purse that may be 4-6. He has the wealth of a kingly treasure; he has the same mob of courtiers dangling at his person; he has a palace, a retinue, and a collection of gems that would dazzle a royal court. He is an American baron with a princely following, and it is his chief duty now to amuse his royal subjects. Let the joy go on, and the forists, and the cake makers, and the musicians, and the confectioners, and the dress-makers, and all who profit by the letting loose of the \$200,000 to be spent throw up their hats and rejoice.

Where Is the Place?
 Philadelphia Inquirer.
 The conduct of the many and of the late legislation in stealing the thousands of the wealth of the house while \$65,500 remained in the treasury is explicable only on the theory that they wanted the instruments for future use in a place where money has no charms.

Jersey City Style.
 Newark City Tribune.
 A Jersey City girl has a foot where one of her hands ought to be and a hand in place of one of her feet. She can kick a secret lower down stairs fast nearly without expending her hoary.

Villard's Cost of Arms.
 San Francisco Post.
 Henry Villard proposes to adopt as his coat of arms a shield with an eagle large enough for a camel to pass through. Henry found religion when he was a newspaper reporter.

What Ohio Bourbons Want.
 Cleveland Leader.
 Senator Pendleton may be wise in laying steps to the hearts of the democratic congressmen from Ohio with fine dinner and costly wines, but it

will be well for him to change his tactics when he comes to feeding the bourgeois in the legislature. Plenty of good, hard cash and stout whisky is what they want.

SENATOR MARONE INDORSED.

Emphatic Resolutions Adopted by the Rockingham County (Virginia) Readers.

The full text of the resolutions adopted by the liberal readers of Rockingham county, Virginia, of which brief mention was made in yesterday's REPUBLICAN, is as follows:

1. Resolved, That we, the members of the readers' county committee of Rockingham county, Virginia, cordially indorse the address lately issued by Gen. Mahone, chairman of the readers' state committee. It sets forth correctly the spirit of bourbonism as shown in the late election, and expresses truthfully the manner in which the liberal readers of Virginia were defeated.

2. That we believe we express the sentiment of the readers of the county when we respond to the liberal call of the national republican committee for the co-operation of all liberal elements in opposition to the bourbon shogun democracy.

3. That we favor a tariff for "protection of American industries and American workmen against foreign capital and the pauper labor of other countries."

4. That we favor the cause of "free popular education," and the appropriation of the surplus revenues of the general government for this purpose, to be properly distributed among the different states.

5. That, having battled for years to secure to the people of Virginia free and unrestricted suffrage, and to the suppression of the slave, we will renew our best efforts to secure these ends.

6. That the necessity of our efforts in behalf of free suffrage, and an honest government, has recently been demonstrated by the efforts of the revolutionary bourbon frauder party to unseat the honest and patriotic readers of the county. Webb, Hawesberger, and Henning, and put in their places men who had been rejected by the people. Kentucky and Southern states, if given the places in the legislature to which the people elected Webb, Hawesberger, and Henning, will hold them by bourbon trickery and fraud.

7. That we favor the cause of the people, and all occasions attempt to lawless the will of the people and stifle the popular voice.

The resolutions were read and adopted acrimoniously, and elicited much expression of opinion from many present.

The chairman, Mr. Rockingham Paul, for reasons of a business character, tendered his resignation to the committee. The resignation was laid on the table until the next meeting.

The committee then adjourned to February court day at 1 p. m.

The United States and Buenos Ayres.
 Mr. L. B. Baker, the United States consul at Buenos Ayres, has forwarded to the department a series of reports on the foreign commerce and navigation of the Argentine Republic, on colonization in that country, and on its tariff and finances. His tables of the foreign commerce of the republic show that France gets the larger part of its share, the value of the commerce of that country for the year 1882 being \$27,763,693. Great Britain is next, with a total commerce of \$28,933,601. Belgium third, with a commerce of \$16,077,155. Germany fourth, with a commerce of \$15,077,155. The United States is next, with a commerce of \$14,077,155. Every year the number of the republic shows that France gets the larger part of its share, the value of the commerce of that country for the year 1882 being \$27,763,693. Great Britain is next, with a total commerce of \$28,933,601. Belgium third, with a commerce of \$16,077,155. Germany fourth, with a commerce of \$15,077,155. 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